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News Items

SELA/General News.....	2
Library News.....	2
Personnel News.....	5

Book Reviews

<i>Successful Fundraising for the Academic Library: Philanthropy in Higher Education</i> Review by A. Blake Denton.....	8
<i>Bound to the Fire: How Virginia's Enslaved Cooks Helped Invent American Cuisine</i> Review by Kathelene McCarty Smith.....	10
<i>Make Way for Her and Other Stories</i> Review by Sandra C. Clariday.....	11
<i>Sanctifying Slavery & Politics in South Carolina: The Life of the Reverend Alexander Garden, 1685-1756</i> Review by Tim Dodge.....	11
<i>Chromatic Homes: The Joy of Color in Historic Places</i> Review by Melinda F. Matthews.....	12
<i>South Carolina's Turkish People: A History and Ethnology</i> Review by Carol Walker Jordan.....	13
<i>Savannah in the New South: From the Civil War to the Twenty-First Century</i> Review by Carol Walker Jordan.....	14
<i>The Trials of a Scold: The Incredible True Story of Writer Anne Royall</i> Review by Melanie Dunn.....	14
<i>Frog Pond Philosophy: Essays on the Relationship Between Humans and Nature</i> Review by Carol Walker Jordan.....	15
<i>Pie: A Savor the South Cookbook</i> Review by Melinda F. Matthews.....	16

Regular Features

Guidelines for Submission and Author Instructions.....	18
Editorial Staff & State Representatives.....	19

SELA/GENERAL NEWS:

SELA Awards Ginny Frankenthaler Memorial Scholarship

The SELA Continuing Education and Staff Development Committee has awarded the Ginny Frankenthaler Memorial Scholarship to Stephanie Jackson.



Stephanie has a BA in English with a concentration in Creative Writing and a minor in Music from Hollins University. She is certified to teach Piano and English as a Second Language. She was a grant researcher/writer intern at Hampton Roads Academy, and volunteered in various places including the Norfolk Botanical Garden's library before becoming employed with the Norfolk Public Library. Stephanie is currently a Youth Associate and will start working towards her MLIS in Youth Services (focusing on Young Adult Services) at San Jose State University in the Fall.

LIBRARY NEWS

Alabama

Auburn University Libraries Makes Opelika Family Civil War Letters Available Online

In May, Auburn University Libraries' Special Collections and Archives Department received the generous gift of the Cherry-Goldsby Family Papers, which is comprised of almost 200 years' worth of mementos and correspondence meticulously preserved by descendants of the families. This multi-generational collection of artifacts of an Alabama family featured an enlightening collection of Civil War era correspondence written to Francis "Fannie" Eugenia Parsons Cherry (1834 to 1884), an Opelika resident, by her husband, George Washington Cherry, and her brother, Josiah Grimes Parsons, both men serving in the Army of the Confederate States of America through much of the war. Special Collections and Archives gave priority to

processing this portion of the collection through the summer months and now has made these letters available to researchers and scholars online with both a scan of the original document and a transcript of the content. Anyone wishing to see the letters may access them at aub.ie/Cherry. "These letters are a pleasure to read," said Elizabeth Bates, the processing archivist primarily responsible for preparing the Cherry-Goldsby Family Papers. "They are a terrific research asset for historians, but I'm not even close to being a Civil War buff and I still had a blast with them. Transcription can be a painstaking process, but reading and rereading these letters was as good as reading a compelling novel.

"One of my favorite sections (August 16, 1863) is where Cherry describes patrolling for deserters and conscripts in Tennessee, and how wives and mothers would scold and berate them for trying to take their husbands and sons," said Bates. "He mentions that the women all go barefoot and chew tobacco, which really stuck with me. Another of my favorites (May 30, 1863) mentions the arrest of a woman who disguised herself as a man to serve in the Confederate army. But even the mundane parts are enlightening and fairly charming – Josiah Parsons clearly wasn't a practiced correspondent like Cherry, but he's pretty funny."

In the collection there are three letters from Fannie Cherry's brother, Josiah. He wrote about the minutiae of his life in the army, from having to do his own laundry to the young woman he met in Virginia (and whom Fannie was not to mention to the ladies in Alabama). In a more serious dispatch, Josiah also gave his personal account of the Battle of Gettysburg, and mused that warfare had given him a distaste for hunting.

The remainder of the letters are from Fannie's husband, George, who was an eloquent and expressive writer. They provide a first-hand account of his life in camp, on the march, and in battle. He also conveyed his hatred of warfare, and his conflicting feelings of being honor-bound to perform his duty and his frequent longing to be home with his family.

Auburn University Libraries is grateful to the family for their gift of the letters and is proud to be able to share them with the world for the first time.

North Carolina

NC LIVE to Address Rising College Textbook Costs

The average yearly cost of college textbooks is now \$1,200. For many first-generation and lower income students, this presents a dilemma: pay for textbooks or pay for rent, food, or gas. Too often students must choose

between their academic success and meeting basic needs. In order to address this problem, educators have begun creating and adopting open, free e-textbooks for the most common college courses. These textbooks are available to students at no cost, ensuring that every student has an equal opportunity to succeed in the classroom, regardless of their financial status.

NC LIVE, North Carolina's library cooperative, is launching a statewide initiative called Open Education North Carolina to curate open textbooks for the most-frequently taught courses at North Carolina's colleges and universities. In the first two years of the initiative, NC LIVE and its partners will assess and select open textbooks for 30 courses, saving students approximately \$1.5 million dollars.

The financial pressure of tuition, fees, room and board can make it difficult or impossible for students to afford expensive commercial textbooks. Many students attempt to share a textbook, buy an outdated edition, or simply go without, jeopardizing their chances of performing well in class. "Community colleges are focused on lowering barriers to higher education access, and Open Education North Carolina addresses one of those barriers – cost," said Peter Hans, President of the NC Community College System. "This effort will lower costs while upholding the standards of quality that students expect."

Faculty adoption will be critical to the initiative's success. Many instructors are unfamiliar with the open textbook movement and have already invested time and energy designing courses around commercial textbooks. NC LIVE will be providing open textbook workshops to interested faculty across the state, as well as offering financial grants to instructors who choose to adopt an open textbook. Faculty members will continue to select the textbook they believe best supports learning, but having free, high-quality textbooks available will enable them to also factor cost into their decision. "Open Education North Carolina will help a larger pool of students across our institutions gain greater access to widely-used textbooks, which will have an important impact on student success," said UNC System President Margaret Spellings. "Through open workshops that are a part of this initiative, faculty will be able to weigh student cost as a factor when choosing textbooks to assign to their classes."

Similar initiatives in Georgia, Virginia, Oregon and Ohio have steadily gained in popularity with faculty and students alike. However, while these states have launched open textbook programs in response to state government mandates to reduce the cost of higher education, Open Education North Carolina is a grassroots effort led by North Carolina's library community. "Librarians have always supported the academic success of students," noted Ross. "This is an opportunity for librarians to demonstrate their value in a new way by reducing the cost of higher education."

The Open Education North Carolina initiative began July 1, 2018. It is partially supported by grant funds from the

Institute of Museum and Library Services under the provisions of the federal Library Services and Technology Act as administered by the State Library of North Carolina, a division of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (IMLS grant number LS-00-18-0034-18). To learn more, visit www.nclive.org/OENC.

University Libraries at UNC-Chapel Hill Receives \$1.75 Million Grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Speeches that U.S. presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy delivered at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, recordings of Beat poets such as Allen Ginsberg and Lawrence Ferlinghetti, performances by North Carolina icons Andy Griffith and Doc Watson and street scenes filmed across North Carolina in the 1930s are among the items that global audiences and researchers will soon be able to hear and view online.

A grant of \$1.75 million from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation will allow the Southern Folklife Collection (SFC) at Carolina's University Libraries to preserve, digitize and share unique audio and moving image recordings with the world.

The three-year grant is the largest ever made to the University Libraries. It will address collections from the SFC and other parts of the Wilson Special Collections Library, as well as at six partner institutions across the state.

Steve Weiss, head of the SFC, said that the grant builds on two prior Mellon Foundation grants. The first allowed his team to investigate the challenges of preserving audiovisual materials on a large scale. With the second, they tested their proposed approach using the collections of the SFC.

Historic audiovisual collections are uniquely problematic for archives and libraries, said Weiss. Film and magnetic media deteriorate rapidly. Specialized expertise and equipment are required to play back and preserve fragile recordings. The challenge is especially urgent for archives like the SFC, which is home to more than 300,000 recordings used by researchers, performers, instructors, students and music fans.

The SFC will partner with six institutions through the North Carolina Digital Heritage Center, a statewide digitization and publishing program based at Wilson Library. The State Archives of North Carolina, the Southern Appalachian Archives at Mars Hill University and the Forest History Society in Durham have already committed to work with the SFC.

The Library will hire two audio engineers and two audiovisual assistants to manage audio preservation and digitization at its studio in Wilson Library, as well as a software developer. A specialized contractor will handle film and video materials.

Digitized materials will be available through the [NC Digital Heritage Center](#) and Wilson Special Collections Library [digital collections portal](#).

NCSU Libraries

New Dataspace and Game Lab Renovation Coming to the Hunt Library

In August 2018, the Hunt Library's third floor will be home to the new Dataspace—a community space for students, faculty, and researchers to work, collaborate, and learn about data science. Outfitted with specialized hardware and software and staffed with knowledgeable consultants, the Dataspace will provide access to the tools and training needed to develop critical data science and visualization skills, explore big data, and use NC State's research computing capacity.

The Game Lab at Hunt will also undergo updates this fall with the installation of a new touch-enabled Direct View LED display and flexible furniture to accommodate workshops and interactive exploration of data. The refreshed Game Lab will continue to be a place for recreational gaming and gaming research. To install these updates, the Game Lab will be closed through October.

D. H. Hill Library has an Escape Room and 3-D Scanning Studio

Your group project is finally finished—an hour before the deadline. Your friend calls to say he's on the way to hand it in... but he gets trapped in an elevator! It's up to the rest of your group to find the project file on his computer and hand it in before the deadline.

That's the thrilling storyline in the new Libraries Escape Room. Designed by library staff as an alternative to scavenger hunts, the escape room experience is fun and challenging while showing off key resources and technologies and promoting library literacy. You'll solve puzzles with cameras, tablets, and other gadgets you didn't even know existed! Groups of up to five can register for the room.

This September, D. H. Hill added a new, fully staffed 3D Scanning Studio. Workstations for 3D scanning (with a turntable capable of full-body, 3D selfies!) and photogrammetry (a photograph-alignment technology) will be available. One will be able to do 3D scanning and photogrammetry from start to finish, creating 3D models, and using post-scanning software to manipulate and edit those models.

Library Sponsors Repair Café

Don't chuck it—fix it! The D.H Hill Library hosted a "Repair Café" on Sept. 20.

A lamp that flickers. A toaster oven on the fritz. A jacket with a torn sleeve. An end table that wobbles. A necklace with a bad clasp. Everyone has something broken lingering in their house or dorm room. Repair coaches with general tools and materials worked with attendees on items and taught basic repair skills. Instead of chucking things in the landfill, hands-on experience with a variety of tools and learning a thing or two about how stuff works while reducing waste was the project's goal.

It was all part of the NCSU Libraries partnership with the NCSU Sustainability Office during Campus Sustainability Week. Items for repair could include: electrical and electronic items such as cameras, power cords, and lamps; small appliances like toaster ovens and coffeemakers; smaller pieces of furniture like stools or end tables; toys; clothing items; and jewelry items.

Attendees were to pre-register and attendees were asked to bring information about the specific item (as detailed as possible, with model and manufacturer info), the repair it needs or how it's not functioning, any documentation on the object, and any replacement part or specialized tools that could be brought.

South Carolina

Major Expansion – Renovations Planned for Jean M. Smith Branch of the Greenville County Library System

Work began in late August to add 5,500 in new square footage and make interior renovations to the Jean M. Smith Branch of the Greenville County Library System in Greer, SC.

"Greer's population today is nearly two and a half times what it was when this location opened in 1995," offers Beverly James, Executive Director of the Greenville County Library System. "This expansion/renovation project enables us to better accommodate the ever increasing use of technology and to offer a variety of special purpose spaces."

When reopened, the branch will include the following:

- expanded children's area double the size of the current space;
- dedicated space for teens;
- enlarged community meeting room with seating for up to 120;
- two new four-person conference rooms;
- enclosed quiet space for reading and studying;
- new interior finishes;
- drive-up materials return;
- family restroom;
- nursing room, and
- additional parking.



The \$4,990,000 project budget is funded by the library system's accumulated capital fund reserves with no bond issue necessary. Engraved pavers will be made available for purchase to raise additional support. Architecture firm is Craig Gaulden Davis, Greenville, SC and the general contractor is Clayton Construction Company, Spartanburg, SC.

PERSONNEL NEWS:

Alabama

Tyler Martindale has joined Auburn University Libraries as the Business and Economics Reference Librarian effective. Martindale was previously employed as both a Graduate Student Intern in the Research Library at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tennessee and as a Graduate Research Assistant in the School for Information Sciences at the University of Tennessee.



Delaney Bullinger has joined Auburn University Libraries as a Reference/Instruction Librarian. Bullinger comes to AU Libraries from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign where she was a Pre-Professional Graduate

Assistant in the Undergraduate Library and in the Office of Information Literacy.



Georgia

Jennifer Jacobs has been hired as the new Strategic Marketing and Outreach Librarian at Kennesaw State University.

North Carolina

NCSU Libraries

NCSU Libraries Fellow **Pete Schreiner** was invited to the University of Oklahoma's Innovation Hub in June to participate in a national forum about how libraries can support emergent uses of digital 3D objects and Virtual Reality (VR).

The event was the second of three forums funded by an Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS) grant given to Virginia Tech, Indiana University, and the University of Oklahoma for a project entitled "Developing Library Strategy for 3D and Virtual Reality Collection Development and Reuse." The forums will produce a roadmap and white paper for library adoption of 3D and VR services to support new ways of interacting with research and educational content.

Schreiner was part of a conversation addressing 3D/VR Visualization and Analysis, focusing on areas including hardware and software design, usability testing, course integrations, and human-centered issues of 3D/VR technology use.

UNC Chapel Hill

The University Libraries is pleased to announce the appointment of **Karen Grigg** as the Health Sciences Librarian for Collections and Instruction.

In this position based at the Health Sciences Library (HSL), Karen will provide leadership for collection decisions and she will provide innovative client-centered education about library resources.

Karen will participate in the leadership of the Information Access and Discovery department. She will also work closely with subject and school liaison librarians, the HSL special collections librarian, the HSL Information Resources Coordinating Group, and the University Libraries' collection development teams.



Prior to this appointment, Karen worked as the Science Liaison Librarian at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro University Libraries. She was previously the Collection Development Services Librarian at the Duke University Medical Center Library and Archives, in Durham, North Carolina.

Karen holds an M.S.L.S. from the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She completed postbaccalaureate studies in wildlife biology and mathematics at the University of Montana and Montana State University and holds a B.A. in English literature from Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia.

Lisa Ruth has been appointed as director of library human resources. In this senior administrative position, Ruth will direct a comprehensive human resources program for the Library's more than 300 employees and 350 student employees. She will formulate vision and strategy to recruit, retain, develop and support staff members and she will cultivate a high-performing organization by helping to foster a diverse and inclusive environment that values integrity, teamwork and problem-solving.



Ruth holds an M.S.L.S. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. While a graduate student, she was an Association of Research Libraries Leadership Fellow. Her B.A. with honors in philosophy and American studies is also from Carolina, where she was selected as a Pogue Scholar. She also holds a J.D. from Harvard Law School. She served as deputy editor-in-chief of the Harvard BlackLetter Law Journal (now the Harvard Journal on Racial and Ethnic Justice) and as secretary of the Harvard Black Law Students Association.

Since 2008, Ruth has held the position of Associate Head for Recruiting in the Human Resources Department at the North Carolina State University (NCSU) Libraries in Raleigh. In 2012, her responsibilities increased to encompass visitor relations in preparation for the opening of the James B. Hunt Jr. Library.

Ruth was a Library Fellow at NCSU from 2006 until 2008, and subsequently coordinated the program. She has held graduate assistant positions at the law libraries of both Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The University Libraries has also named **Elizabeth Ott** to the position of Frank Borden Hanes Curator of Rare Books at the Wilson Special Collections Library. She has served as interim curator of rare books since 2016.

In her new role, Elizabeth will identify and pursue collection development opportunities that will continue to grow the Rare Book Collection (RBC), with an emphasis on expanding the global scope of its content.



She will also work collaboratively to build bridges between the Libraries' general and rare book collections, expand outreach to faculty and students, engage with new RBC uses and users and enhance access to the collection.

Elizabeth joined the University Libraries in 2015 as assistant curator of rare books. Prior to that appointment, she worked as curatorial assistant at the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, and previously as program assistant at Rare Book School, both at the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville.

Elizabeth holds a Ph.D. in English literature from the University of Virginia; an M.A. in Victorian media and culture from Royal Holloway College at the University of London, Egham, United Kingdom; and a B.A. in English and history from Agnes Scott College, in Decatur, Georgia.

The University also announces the appointment of **Nerea A. Llamas** as Associate University Librarian for Collections Strategy and Services.



Reporting to the Vice Provost for University Libraries and University librarian, Llamas will help the Library define and implement a national model for research library collections in the digital age. Llamas will lead a team of approximately 80 people who build and manage general collections across the campus library system, and who provide research, teaching and learning services for the Carolina community.

Llamas was most recently head of international studies at the University of Michigan Library. For the past year, she has served there as interim associate university librarian for research.

Michelle Cawley has been appointed as head of Clinical, Academic, and Research Engagement (CARE) at the Health Sciences Library (HSL).

In this position, Michelle will provide strategic direction for the HSL's integration in clinical care and clinical research. She will conduct curricular design and assessment and support research activities across schools and programs. She will supervise and mentor up to 11 librarians and will seek opportunities for them to bring their expertise to partnerships with faculty, researchers, clinicians, staff and students.

Prior to this appointment, Michelle worked as a senior librarian and project manager with the environmental health sciences group of ICF—a management consulting firm. In this role, she primarily supported government clients, including those at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). She was previously a librarian in the Durham Public Schools.



Michelle holds an M.L.S. from North Carolina Central University in Durham, an M.A. in ecology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a B.A. in political science from San Diego State University in San Diego, California.

Carl Leak has been appointed as Health Sciences Librarian. In this position based at the Health Sciences Library, Carl will respond to reference and search requests from health disciplines including allied health, dentistry, medicine, nursing, pharmacy and public health. He will provide instruction through workshops, course sessions and online modules, and will assist users to effectively select and use information tools and resources.



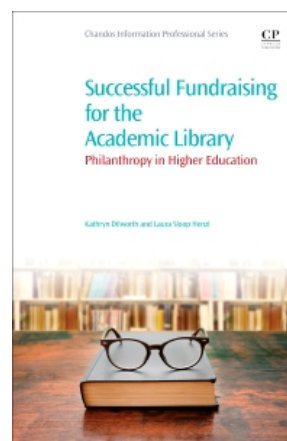
Carl will also partner with colleagues to advise clients on information sources, data management, scholarly communications and emerging library services.

Prior to this appointment, Carl was Systems Biology and Life Sciences Librarian at the Mercer Library at George Mason University in Manassas, Virginia. He has held positions in medical and health sciences librarianship at Howard University's Louis Stokes Health Sciences Library in Washington, D.C., and at Winston-Salem State University's C.G. O'Kelly Library, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Carl holds an M.L.S. from North Carolina Central University in Durham, North Carolina; an M.A. in English with a concentration in technical and professional communication from East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina; and a B.A. in English from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

BOOK REVIEWS

Successful Fundraising for the Academic Library: Philanthropy in Higher Education. Kathryn Dilworth & Laura Sloop Henzl. Amsterdam: Chandos Publishing, 2017. ISBN 978-0-08-101130-0. \$78.95. 181 p.



In this timely work on academic library fundraising, authors Kathryn Dilworth and Laura Sloop Henzl offer a valuable contribution to the discussion: insights from their combined 25 years' worth of relevant experience in nonprofit fundraising, including library philanthropy. As they aptly point out, academic libraries are often the most challenging department of the university to fundraise for because most donations are given to particular colleges or departments of a university from their alumni. This reality is problematic for the majority of academic libraries because their respective institutions do not offer MLIS degrees. Thus, most of these libraries do not have a base of alumni to draw contributions from as other departments do. Despite the challenges that arise in philanthropy, this book demonstrates that there is great potential in fundraising for

the academic library, whether such efforts include creatively adapting approaches traditionally used by other departments of higher education or in introducing innovative approaches that reflect the changing role of the modern academic library.

Dilworth and Henzl meticulously organized their work for ease of navigation. The book is divided into three main sections: 1) the introduction (which includes a general introduction of the work and an introduction to library culture), 2) cases for giving, and 3) tools for giving. Each chapter is divided into distinct subsections by topic. This precise layout enables a reader to reference the table of contents to find the authors' commentary on a particular subject such as individual annual giving or corporate matching. It is also worth noting that this book was written in a simple, yet engaging prose so that scholars and members of the general public alike can consult and peruse this work.

The study begins with a summary of the findings of previous scholarship on academic library fundraising, starting with Andrew Eaton's seminal article in 1971. Significantly, Eaton himself predicted that academic librarians would become increasingly engaged in fundraising efforts. Another intriguing observation made in this review of the literature is that every author since Eaton has felt compelled to argue the necessity of fundraising for the academic library. Dilworth and Henzl ultimately follow suit. This case for fundraising is made perennially because many in the profession largely oppose fundraising since these efforts clash with their personal beliefs about the role of the library in providing information services. This book argues that it is crucial that librarians overcome this reluctance because philanthropy can actually ensure that their institutions are able to better carry out their mission.

In explaining their own inspiration for producing this work, Dilworth and Henzl state that: "The idea for this book arose when we realized that development professionals in higher education didn't seem to recognize the value of the academic library because they don't understand the breadth of service to the campus, much less beyond" (p. 84). The same is also said for students and the general public. Librarians must work to dispel the commonly held perception that the library solely exists as a brick-and-mortar storehouse of books and print journals in order to make greater strides in obtaining philanthropy for their institutions.

Though this work argues that many traditional approaches to collegiate philanthropy can and should be adopted by the academic library (such as establishing student scholarships and creating endowed faculty chairs and named spaces), the authors rightly suggest that it is paramount that library faculty inform and convince development professionals and potential donors about the relevance of the modern academic library. In particular, it is important that librarians explain to all stakeholders the importance of information literacy and technology in the library, the unique role the library performs in educating users about these skills, and how potential donors can contribute to the library's effort

in equipping and preparing students for their future. The significance of information literacy is emphasized as the "single greatest case for philanthropic giving in the library portfolio" (p. 27).

A central theme throughout the book is the need for collaboration with partners across the university in fundraising efforts. This is most evident when considering the desired audience: "Whether you are a dean, faculty member, development officer, or other staff in higher education, this book is for you" (p. 11). This is also apparent to the reader as they progress through the work. At certain times, the book directly addresses librarians. In other places, development officers are the target audience. Furthermore, every chapter concludes with a section entitled, "A fundraiser speaks to an academic librarian." In addition to summarizing the main points of the chapter, these presumably fictitious conversational dialogues between two friendly colleagues also underscores this work's emphasis on cross-departmental collaboration in fundraising efforts for the academic library.

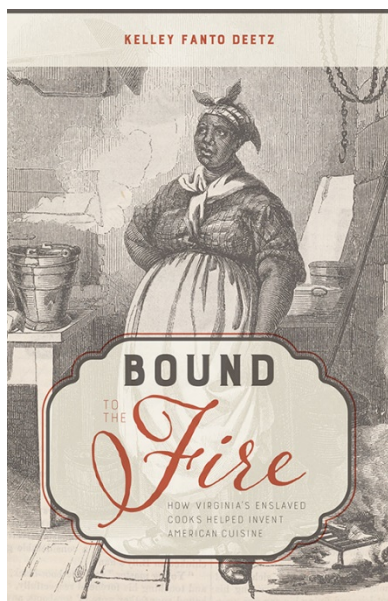
While Dilworth and Henzl cogently make their case for successful academic library fundraising, the "success stories" found throughout the book are arguably the greatest attribute of their work. These stories, copiously placed throughout the book, are accounts by librarians, archivists, curators, and development professionals from institutions all over the United States that serve as supporting evidence of the effectiveness of the various fundraising approaches advocated by the authors. These testimonies conclusively demonstrate that this book is not merely a presentation in theoretical possibilities, but a compilation of solutions that have already been instituted at various academic libraries throughout the nation.

One of the more intriguing discussions is the "Partnering with athletics" section. This passage suggests that forging a partnership between the academic library and athletics department can be mutually beneficial and emphasizes how such an arrangement can provide the library with lucrative publicity. What special programs or services would the library need to offer to the athletics department to secure this profitable partnership? Unfortunately, the authors neglect to explain the library side of the equation, leaving the reader in the dark. Though examples of partnerships are given, they do not describe what those libraries offer in exchange for the benefits they receive.

This minor critique by no means discredits the quality of *Successful Fundraising for the Academic Library*. Dilworth and Henzl are to be commended for providing LIS and development professionals with a fresh, thorough playbook that provides strategy after strategy for increasing philanthropy for the academic library. Anyone interested in maximizing fundraising for their institution should obtain a copy of this work and closely consult it.

A. Blake Denton
Huntingdon College

Bound to the Fire: How Virginia's Enslaved Cooks Helped Invent American Cuisine. Deetz, Kelley Fanto. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2017. ISBN 978-0-8131-7473-0 (Hardback); \$29.95. 192 p.



While the South has built its reputation on hospitality and unique culinary arts, little is known of the enslaved plantation cooks who developed the recipes that would become the backbone of the region's exceptional cooking style. In her book, *Bound to the Fire: How Virginia's Enslaved Cooks Helped Invent American Cuisine*, Kelley Fanto Deetz describes the lives of these enslaved cooks, and, by doing so, gives the reader a deeper understanding of historical Southern foodways and of the antebellum plantation's true social structure. Deetz, an archaeologist, historian, and professional chef, paints a truly realistic scene of how an antebellum Virginia kitchen would have functioned and gives a voice to the cooks who spent their lives there.

Deetz discusses not only the practical workings of the kitchen, but she also tells the story of the men and women who were "bound to the fire," preparing up to four meals a day for the family who enslaved them. The relationships between the cook, other plantation slaves, and the white family that they served were complex. Because of the close proximity of the plantation owners and the enslaved kitchen staff, there was often forced social interaction that proved uncomfortable for both. While the enslaved cooks ran the kitchen for all practical purposes, the slave owner's wife held the supreme authority and often wielded her power cruelly and oppressively. But the kitchen was also the heart of the plantation's African American social structure. The cooks, and often members of their family who were being "trained up," lived in the kitchen area, which in turn, became the settings for African American weddings, musical gatherings, and other social interactions.

As the most important enslaved person in the house, the cook held the top position in the "domestic hierarchy,"

which started in the kitchen and ended in the field. While cooks had to be able to "perform educated tasks," such as counting and reading recipes, other slaves would use their skills to provide the kitchen with a range of meat and vegetables, depending on the seasons and the available resources. Fish, fowl, shrimp, oysters, and fresh vegetables were cultivated or caught to create original and unique recipes. Distinctive dishes created with fresh meat, vegetables, spices, and techniques brought from Africa could enhance the family's standing among their neighbors. Beyond the main courses, the cooks were responsible for baking bread, making desserts, and creating alcoholic beverages, such as wine and punch. Many of the recipes that survive were chronicled by white mistresses, who sometimes took credit for their cook's talent in the kitchen.

Particularly interesting is the chapter entitled "In Fame and Fear," which provides information about enslaved cooks of the early presidents, as well as anecdotes relating to "notorious poisoners." Men such as Hercules, George Washington's chef, and "Chef Hemings" who was Thomas Jefferson's enslaved cook, gained widespread notoriety for their talent in the kitchen. As the young country attempted to establish itself in the eyes of the world, it was important that the presidents have excellent cooks, and these men were held in high esteem. Yet this fame often masked the fact that these were still captive men who were at times used to illustrate "front-stage," or "civilized" slavery, to the rest of the world. The presidential household's social structures seemed at times even more complicated than the plantation's, as the White House also combined free laborers and apprentices. The cooks were constantly vulnerable and sometimes their lives ended in misery and anguish. The author also highlights the darker side of the enslaved cook's talent by featuring chefs who poisoned their masters and paid the price with their lives.

In her last chapter, "In Memory: Kitchen Ghosts," Deetz explains how the legacy of the enslaved cook has "permeated our social, cognitive, and material worlds." She points specifically to the embarrassing use of fictional African American cooks, such as Aunt Jemima and Uncle Ben, who have become "sanitized and romanticized" representations of the enslaved black cook in popular culture. Along with the focus on racialized advertising, Deetz stresses her belief that the interpretation of the plantation kitchen, as well as current operations of modern kitchens and social occasions of the wealthy, remain highly bound to concepts of race.

Deetz's well-researched book, *Bound to the Fire: How Virginia's Enslaved Cooks Helped Invent American Cuisine*, was nine years in the making and clearly the author is very passionate about the subject, weaving together historical and archaeological research, culinary expertise, and a personal analysis of the enslaved antebellum cook in popular culture. As both a professional cook and a historian, she offers a keen insight into the workings of the kitchens of the past and how they operated. Although there is little left to draw upon to flesh out this history, Deetz has used interesting primary source material including handwritten cookbooks, slave narratives,

artifacts, and local folklore to contextualize the often complex position of the plantation cook. Dispersed throughout the book are authentic recipes from Virginia's antebellum kitchen, contextualized with details of the kitchens and enslaved labor. This is an interesting read for those wanting to learn more about the lives of enslaved cook in antebellum history, southern foodways, and the history of American cuisine.

Kathelene McCarty Smith
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Make Way for Her and Other Stories. Cortese, Kate. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2018. ISBN 978-0-8131-7512-6 (hardcover); ISBN 978-0-8131-7512-6 (epub). \$24.95. 188 p.



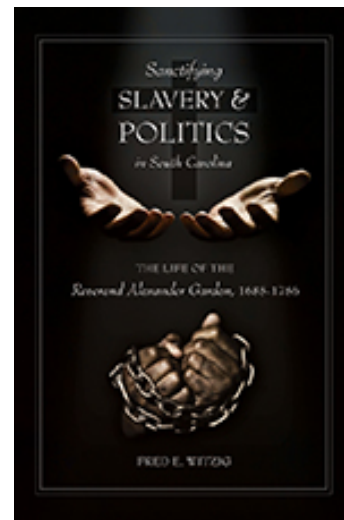
In this thought provoking and delightful selection of ten short stories by Katie Cortese, readers will find female narrators from five to forty relating narratives that are wist, funny, serendipitous, and sad, but always entertaining. In addition to the variety of ages, Cortese, as our guide, challenges us to explore many different places, geographically, situationally, and emotionally. Each story is layered and characters are remarkably well-drawn despite the brevity of the narratives. As the narrators explore their own stories, readers are treated to diverse plots and settings that include dense forests, YMCA cooking class, river boats, writing conferences, first love, and unrequited love. Each narrative has a completely different story to tell, some quite in the realm of examining our daily lives, and at least one with a touch of fantasy. Ultimately, Cortese relates through her well-done fiction that wisdom and observation are not age-related; sometimes they are merely in the right time and place.

Katie Cortese's stories and essays have appeared or are slated for such journals as *Indiana Review*, *Blackbird*, *Gulf Coast*, *Wigleaf*, *The Baltimore Review*, and elsewhere, including the Rose Metal Press anthology, *Family Resemblance: An Anthology and Exploration of 8 Hybrid Literary Genres*. She has also authored *Girl Power and*

other Short-Short Stories (ELJ Publications, 2015). Cortese holds a PhD from Florida State University and an MFA from Arizona State University, and teaches in the creative writing program at Texas Tech University where she serves as the fiction editor for *Iron Horse Literary Review*.

Sandra C. Clariday
Tennessee Wesleyan University

Sanctifying Slavery & Politics in South Carolina: The Life of the Reverend Alexander Garden, 1685-1756. Fred E. Witzig. Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2018. ISBN 978-1-61117-845-6 (cloth), ISBN 978-1-61117-846-3 (ebook). \$39.99 both formats. 235 p.



Fred E. Witzig, Associate Professor of history at Monmouth College (Monmouth, Illinois), makes a fairly convincing case for the importance of the Anglican Church establishment, largely through the efforts of Alexander Garden, to the development of a southern elite culture ("polite society") that successfully laid the foundations of what became the Old South in South Carolina and beyond.

Garden (1685-1756), whose early life in Scotland remains obscure, was engaged as minister at St. Philip's Church, the only Church of England congregation in Charles Town (now Charleston) in 1720 following the firing of his immediate predecessor and a prolonged period of instability at the church. Witzig speculates that Garden may have accepted such a remote post as a way to escape a possibly "socially despised parentage" in Scotland plus a combination of "opportunism, industry, and ambition" (p. 24). The pay and prestige might have been high, but Garden arrived at a particularly fraught period in the history of South Carolina.

The Yamassee War of 1715 was a devastating event that cast a lingering pall over the colony of South Carolina. Witzig describes a colony laboring under a state of distress, economic hardship, and, adding to the aftereffects of the

Yemassee War, he notes the constant state of dread experienced by the white population surrounded by a growing population of African slaves. Fears of slave violence proved justified by the 1739 Stono Rebellion. In addition, life in Charles Town and South Carolina was haunted by disease and the danger of hurricanes. Despite all of this, however, Charles Town and the colony proved to be a place of economic opportunity and social mobility for many. Witzig posits it was the leadership and dominance of “polite” society, *i.e.*, large planters and Charles Town merchants, that carried South Carolina through several difficult decades in the early eighteenth century before successfully establishing the colony as a foundation of the Old South that would last until the Civil War and, in some ways, even beyond. Alexander Garden played an important part in this story.

Relying on primary sources such as correspondence and church records, Fred Witzig’s picture of Alexander Garden portrays a man both admirable and somewhat flawed. Garden was admirable in his steady stewardship both of his immediate flock at St. Philip’s but also on a larger scale as the Church of England’s Commissary for the region; his strength of personality to endure a series of trials and tribulations; and a shrewd realism that allowed him to very effectively further the development of Charles Town and South Carolina as a member of “polite society.” He joined polite society in 1725 upon marrying Martha Guerard, a member of a wealthy slave owning family. Garden appears most flawed in his willingness to crush clerical rivals or ministers whose teachings he perceived to be in error and thus a danger to the stability of polite society. Perhaps this is most visible in his success in expelling John Winteley, minister of the nearby Christ Church Parish, in 1729. Winteley’s main error was in his open opposition to the often lax moral standards of polite society. While Garden observed high moral standards in his personal life, he took the side of polite society. He perceived Winteley’s preaching against the vices of the wealthy as a threat to polite society. Witzig argues that Garden saw Winteley as a danger to polite society since racial solidarity against the African slave population was the only thing serving to protect South Carolina’s social order from chaos and destruction (p. 53). Of course, Garden’s participation in polite society as a slave owner himself is not very admirable.

This all comes together in Garden’s encounters with the famous evangelist, George Whitefield, in 1740-1741. At first, Garden enjoyed a cordial relationship with Whitefield even though their approach to preaching was quite different. Just as John Winteley’s critiques of polite society prompted Garden to expel him, so too did Whitefield’s increasingly critical preaching against polite society prompt Garden to take similar action a dozen years later. Garden’s great concern, according to Witzig, was that Whitefield’s evangelical message “would lead inexorably to the success of slave rebellion and the death of white society” (p. 126). Garden’s anxiety made sense in light of the very recent (1739) Stono slave rebellion. While Garden did succeed in driving away Whitefield (by charging him with violating canons and articles of the

Church of England and not following the prescriptions of the *Book of Common Prayer*), Whitefield’s evangelical agitation led Garden to take a surprisingly progressive action in the context of a slaveholding society. Garden established a slave school in Charles Town for the purpose of teaching literacy to selected slaves for the purposes of Christianizing the slave population and thus making it more docile and compliant (p. 132-135). The slave school, although modest in scope, was fairly successful and continued for another decade after Garden’s death in 1756.

In *Sanctifying Slavery & Politics* Fred Witzig makes a good case for the importance of Alexander Garden, an otherwise mostly unsung relatively obscure figure in South Carolina’s colonial history. At times the text becomes a little dense but it is always interesting and Witzig provides a fascinating picture of South Carolina society during the first half of the eighteenth century. The concept of “polite society” is well developed and Witzig does a good job in connecting it to the religious establishment, especially through the person of Alexander Garden. Recognizing that every author has to make some compromises to make his/her book a manageable project, this reviewer would have preferred a bit more description and analysis of slave society itself since it plays such an important part of the story.

This is a scholarly work and would be most suitable for academic libraries and perhaps larger public libraries collecting in the areas of colonial history, South Carolina and southern history, religious history, and African American history.

Tim Dodge
Auburn University

Chromatic Homes: The Joy of Color in Historic Places.
John I. “Hans” Gilderbloom. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2018. ISBN: 0-8131-7614-X. \$24.95. 132 p.

CHROMATIC HOMES

— The Joy of Color in Historic Places —



John I. “Hans” Gilderbloom

“One of the world’s top urban thinkers.” - *Placemeter*

Chromatic Homes: the Joy of Color in Historic Places is an uplifting dazzling masterpiece detailing buildings of gleaming hues and homes of vibrant shades referred to as chromatic homes. Best observed areas on planet Earth containing some of the beautiful chromatic residences and buildings are Moscow, Russia, Havana, Cuba, Louisville, Kentucky Original Highlands, San Francisco, California, Burano, Italy, Miami Beach, Florida Art Deco Historic District, and New Orleans, Louisiana. More are Cincinnati, Ohio, New Albany, Indiana, Nashville, Tennessee, Charleston, South Carolina, Elgin, Illinois, Sunset Park, New York City, and Eureka, California. The work of art reveals some of the shiny tinted beautiful homes and buildings in approximately one hundred ninety one outstanding color photographs. Brilliant lovely landscapes surround several of the gorgeous structures.

The intriguing monograph features fourteen thought-provoking quotes such as from Winston Churchill and Ernest Hemingway. A piece Books by John I. "Hans" Gilderbloom notes eight books Mr. Gilderbloom authored. There are thirty-one references. A section John I. "Hans" Gilderbloom discusses Mr. Gilderbloom's professional experience and expertise. Jerry Abramson, five time Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, authored the foreword Chromatic Homes How to Ignite a Neighborhood. Book sections include Chromatic Appeal; Why Now?; Can chromatic homes be the secret sauce for neighborhood and community regeneration?; Activism, House-Self-Identity; Art and Inspiration; Lovability; Sustainability; San Francisco, California, Art Holmer's moving art of the colorful Cable Car helped inspire the chromatic homes movement; Miami, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana; Cincinnati, Ohio; Covington, Kentucky; Portland, Oregon; Nashville, Tennessee; Russia: Moscow, Saint Petersburg, and Samara; Neighborhoods in Cuba; Burano, Italy; Amsterdam, Netherlands; Arles, France: "Yellow House (The Street)"; Louisville Love Story: How One City Turned Around a Dying Neighborhood, Paint or no paint?; Vinyl Siding: A Historic Look at Victorians in the Original Highlands; Graffiti and Angry Art: Detroit, Houston, and Louisville; and Pink Houses.

Famous enchanting constructions that are chromatic are Mark Twain's mansion in Hartford, Connecticut, St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow, Russia, Church of the Savior of Spilled Blood, St. Petersburg, Russia, and Muhammad Ali's childhood residence a Louisville Pink Lady house. Others are Pink Palace of Louisville, Rotterdam's great yellow Cube House, New Orleans Mid-City shotgun houses, and Alice Walker's Pink Lady residence in San Francisco. Two eateries in Covington, Kentucky, Frida 602 and Otto's, mentioned are adorably colorful in appearance. Two areas in Cincinnati displaying magnificent intensely hued structures are Columbia Tusculum and Findlay Market. Thoroughfares including picturesque arrays of architectural creations in Louisville are Bardstown, Pope, Highland, Hepburn, Rubel, Christy, Barrett, Breckinridge, Highland, and Morton. A Van Gogh picture "Yellow House (The Street)" is chromatic with numerous highly animated tints.

Lustrous colorants painted on buildings and houses hopefully create happiness, prohibit crime, and stimulate occupations. This fabulously written and history of the chromatic edifices of the world is perfect and a must for academic and public libraries. I would highly recommend this fascinating book to anyone interested in stunning buildings or the history and subject of community development and maintenance.

Melinda F. Matthews
University of Louisiana at Monroe Library

South Carolina's Turkish People: A History and Ethnology. Terri Ann Ognibene and Glen Browder. Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2018. ISBN 978-1-61117-858-6 (Hardcover); 978-1-61117-859-3 (Ebook); both \$49.99. 248 p.



In a collaborative literary relationship, Terri Ann Ognibene and Glen Browder, fashioned a text which is a documentary of the lives of a group of families who chose to identify themselves as Turkish descendants. While Ognibene focused upon interviews with present day descendants of the Ottoman refugee, Joseph Benenhaley, Browder conducted historical research on primary documents and records spanning the two hundred years during which the "Turkish" families lived and survived in Sumter County, South Carolina.

This book caught my attention when I saw the cover photo which revealed a family in front of a home in which they lived in Sumter County, (Illustration from the Greg Thompson Collection). The property in Sumter County inhabited by the Benehaleys was awarded to Joseph Benenhaley by Colonel Thomas Sumter for Joseph's service to him as a scout in the Revolutionary War. Maintaining this property and continuing to build the Benehaley family, securing themselves as Turkish farmers, the Benehaley's established a closed community. For over

200 years, the family maintained their close familial lives and rarely married outside the original founding Benehaleys.

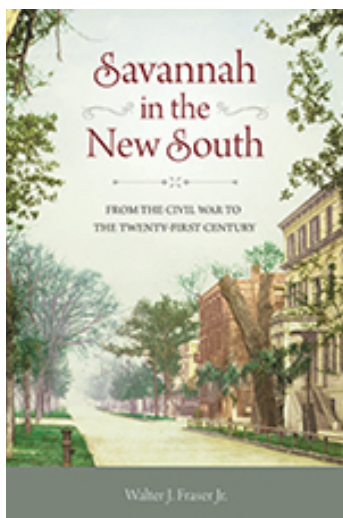
To the surrounding neighbors and other community groups, the Benehaleys were perceived as Native Americans, Negroes or islanders. By building their own school, church and homes, the Turkish family established their isolation over many years. Terri Ognibene's passion as a researcher, writer and descendent of Joseph Benehaley led her to seek to understand the social and legal struggles that her Turkish family suffered over the years in Sumter County-- as she described, "isolation, segregation, discrimination, oppression, and assimilation." (Cover fly leaf)

Photographs, maps, and illustrations provide assistance in visualizing the Benehaley family life over the years. Terri Ognibene's passion in seeking the Turkish descendants/individuals who might be willing to share highly personal stories about themselves and their social relationships in Sumter County is evident and must be applauded. Glen Browder's meticulous efforts in finding and sharing primary document research documents many of the struggles the Turkish families suffered.

A good resource for academic libraries, historical archives and for student research into sociology/kinship studies and family structures in rural communities.

Carol Walker Jordan
Library Research Consultant.

Savannah in the New South: From the Civil War to the Twenty-First Century. Walter J. Fraser, Jr. Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2018. ISBN 978-1-61117-836-4 (Hardcover); 978-1-61117-837-1 (Ebook); both \$44.99. 400 p.



My desire to review this new book was to learn about the Savannah that I knew nothing about except friends'

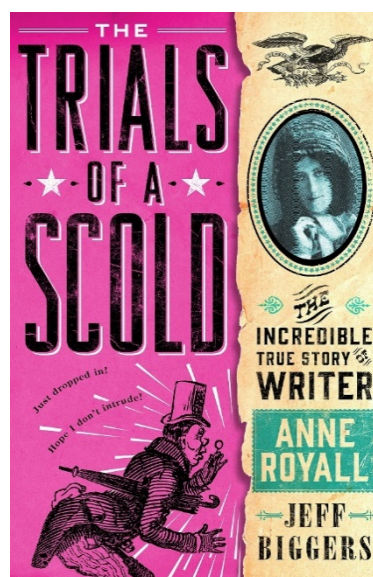
encouragement to visit to see the beautiful architecture, gardens, and a visit to the Savannah College of Art and Design! An awakening to the history of Savannah's place in the development of the state of Georgia was not a pleasant and joyful awakening! Dr. Fraser, our author, died shortly after I began reading the book, adding to the sadness I felt when I realized I could not contact him and talk about his years of research on Savannah's history and its present days.

Dr. Fraser's truly painful history reveals slavery, discrimination, suppression of freed people, harassment, voter suppression, boycotts, racial tension, wealth disparity, and gang violence. From Dr. Fraser's documented research, little was recounted that in the state of Georgia and in Savannah freedom arose and was shared among citizens before and after the Civil War. Since I expected to find Savannah a southern city full of promise and one that left "jim crow" behind, I was highly disappointed. I closed Dr. Fraser's book in great disappointment with "a new South concept".

Yes, I should applaud the author who "tells it like it is" and then leaves us the readers to continue the research and activism to make Savannah a "city on a hill". Will it strive to be inclusive of all, open to conversations and collaboration, free of bias and prejudice, and representative of the freedoms we promise? I do not feel confidence in Savannah's future. Its history is somehow overpowering.

Carol Walker Jordan
Library Research Consultant

The Trials of a Scold: The Incredible True Story of Writer Anne Royall. Jeff Biggers. New York: Thomas Dunne Books, 2017. ISBN: 9781250065124. \$26.99. 260 p.



Anne Royall was a travel writer, investigative journalist, and newspaper editor and publisher. She also had the dubious distinction of being the first and only woman put on trial in a federal court and convicted of being a “common scold.” Buried in a pauper’s grave in 1854, Anne Royall finally received her recognition in May 1990 when the Society of Professional Journalists dedicated a plaque to her in the Hart Senate Office Building hailing her as a “fearless champion of freedom of the press” and “the first woman to cover the U.S. Congress.”

Perhaps proving that it takes one journalist to do justice to another, American historian, journalist and prize-winning author, Jeff Biggers, pens a revelatory biography of this singular woman who set a high standard for the fourth estate by refusing to be silenced. Including copious quotes from the writer herself, as well as observations from her contemporaries, Biggers gives us an extensively researched, in-depth portrait of a pioneering woman of the press, who, in her own words, sought to “expose all and every species of political evil, and religious fraud, without fear or affection.”

Anne was born in Maryland, in 1769, and eventually moved to Pennsylvania with her parents. Left destitute after a second marriage and widowhood, Anne’s mother traveled to Virginia and found employment with Major William Royall, a member of the colonial elite who fought in the Revolutionary War. Well educated and liberal for his time, he found Anne receptive to his views and eager to learn. After living together for several years, they eventually married. However, his relatives never accepted her as his true wife and, along with other accusations against her, contested his will, leaving her in poverty.

Biggers notes how, in her early fifties, broke and alone, “Anne reinvented herself again as an American author on the road to great adventure.” Gaining confidence from writing *Letters from Alabama* and a novel, *The Tennessean*, she dove into a writing career. Peddling travel books which included critical, and often unkind sketches of the prominent citizens of the towns she visited, she was able to raise funds for subsequent publications. Later, her three volume travelogue, *The Black Book*, helped hone her craft by providing political and social commentary on issues she deemed important, including separation of church and state and freedom of speech.

It was her battle with evangelicals in Washington which led to her trial on the archaic charge of being a common scold. Now sixty, and still living hand to mouth, Anne provoked the Presbyterian clergy by holding them up to ridicule and satire. Having to endure the threat of a ducking stool should she be convicted of the charge, she nevertheless conducted herself with wit and verve, recognizing the courtroom as theatre. Fined ten dollars, it was paid by two reporters at the behest of editor Joseph Gales, who viewed the trial, as did many journalists, as an attack on press freedom.

Gaining a national audience after her ordeal, Biggers writes “she became her own pen portrait” transforming from

author to performer in her travels, though not necessarily by choice. Re-establishing herself in Washington, she set up a press and started her own weekly newspaper, *Paul Pry*. Serving as both editor, publisher and investigative reporter, the paper exposed corruption by government officials, while also advocating for labor, the poor, and the powerless. After *Paul Pry* folded due to financial constraints, she published *The Huntress* which included lighter fare along with political news. In 1854, the last issue was printed. Anne Royall died the same year and was consigned to an unmarked grave in the now Historic Congressional Cemetery.

Jeff Biggers reveals for us a witty, humorous, often irascible woman, who excelled in satirizing the power brokers of her day. Though the archetype of a muckraking journalist, she had immense respect for the nation and its constitution and it was love of country which often provided the fuel for her print assaults on challenges to its integrity. Partially due to her age and willingness to challenge expectations for her gender, she was effectively denied recognition after her death. With this incisive and generous biography, which includes extensive notes, as well as a bibliography of primary and secondary sources, Jeff Biggers gives her the belated credit she deserves.

Recommended for academic libraries, particularly those with programs in journalism and women’s studies.

Melanie Dunn
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Frog Pond Philosophy: Essays on the Relationship Between Humans and Nature. Strachan Donnelley. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2018. ISBN 978-0-8131-6727-5 (cloth); 978-0-8131-6729-9 (epub); all \$80. 266 p.

FROG POND PHILOSOPHY



*Essays on the
Relationship
Between Humans
and Nature*

STRACHAN DONNELLEY
Edited by Ceann Donnelley and Bruce Jennings
Foreword by Frederick L. Kirschenmann

Frog Pond Philosophy attracted my attention as I recently wrote and published a children’s book featuring a wise old

Koi fish who regularly gave philosophical advice to animals and creatures that lived in the forest by his pond. I thought of him as a philosopher! Not a frog but a fish.

In Chapter 3, “Frog Pond Philosophy”, I learned Donnelley’s inspiration for the title of this book. He said: “I sat by a Northern Wisconsin pond, Brook Pond, sipping Old Grand Dad whiskey, smoking a cigarette, croaking along with the frogs—all good subversive behavior according to civilized, urban standards. “Suddenly a philosophic lightning bolt shuddered through my body. The universe burst forth into sound with the croak of a frog. Before there had been a vast, meaningless silence of whirling forces. Now there was sound, a sounder, and an audience appreciative of the character and quality of the sound, which was laced with subtle meaning and significance. Before a soundless universe; now a sound filled universe, a cosmological frog leap forward.” (p. 33) Donnelley seemed empowered to be “the sounder”.

Spanning Donnelley’s chapters, the vision I held of him through his writings was that of a wise Frog who could see and understand the past, could see today’s world and its challenges, and could imagine the future of humans, animals, and the environment, within the cosmology of the universe. Described as “one who excelled at weaving together the two genres of personal observational story telling as an outdoorsman and the deeply effective essay writer of a professional philosopher with a lifelong engagement in the adventure of ideas.” (p. 214) . This combination he accomplished by drawing on the writings and theories of Darwin, Spinoza, Whitehead, Kline, Leopold, Plato, Mayr, Kant, Descartes and Tolstoy.

What might I say of Strachan Donnelley’s writing in this book? I am more attuned to the critical significance of our long term responsibilities to our human communities, natural landscapes and ecological systems. I hope I will become as he did always alert to the relationship between humans and nature. Particularly alert will I be when I hear the frogs in my pond calling at the end of day.

Recommend this book for academic, public and science libraries.

Carol Walker Jordan
Library Research Consultant

Pie: A Savor the South Cookbook. Sara Foster. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2018. ISBN: 978-1-4696-4712-8 (cloth: alk.paper); 978-1-4696-4713-5 (ebook) \$21.00. 155 p.

a SAVOR THE SOUTH cookbook

Pie

SARA FOSTER



This work of culinary genius imparting delicious pie recipes is one of twenty-three Savor the South Cookbooks.

The My Tips and Methods discusses Basics, Tips for Making Custards, Tips for Making Meringue, Tips for Making Piecrust, and Troubleshooting. The six enchanting sections Fruit and Nut Pies, Custard and Cream Pies, Icebox Pies, Tarts, Hand Pies, and Others, Savory Pies, and Piecrusts include a page or two about interesting facts relating to the sections’ topics. An example is icebox pies are popular with cooks during warm temperatures especially when refrigerators did not exist due to usage of a cool refrigerator to make a pie rather than a hot oven. The author reveals the comment “easy as pie” denotes the easiness is like the simplicity of combining pie filling into a piecrust. Twenty one outstanding references compose the Suggested Reading. The writing style is articulate and the recipes are easy to follow. Each recipe states how many the recipe will serve.

Foster’s Market established in 1990 is Sara Foster’s prize-winning paradisiacal restaurant in Durham, North Carolina. North Carolina Restaurant and Lodging Association honored Sara Foster as the 2010 Restaurateur of the Year. Additional books authored by Sara Foster are *Foster’s Market Favorites*, *The Foster’s Market Cookbook*, *Sara Foster’s Southern Kitchen*, *Sara Foster’s Casual Cookbook*, and *Fresh Every Day*.

The crowning chef-d’oeuvre discloses helpful cooking ideas and intriguing information like as follows. Pies derived in Egypt and Greece. Using fresh peaches creates a sweeter taste. Macoun and Empire apples are more sweetened apples and are combined with tangy Arkansas Black apples in an Apple Sour Cream Slab Pie recipe furnished. This cookbook lets readers in on a recipe from

1570 Italy Cherry Berry Crostatas. Splendid pies served at fabulous eateries and the pie recipes include Chapel Hill, North Carolina's Crook's Corner's Bill Smith's Atlantic Beach Pie with Saltine Crust and Natchitoches Meat Pies served at restaurants in the oldest town in Louisiana, Natchitoches, where the movie *Steel Magnolias* was filmed. Another eating place is Durham, North Carolina's Scratch Bakery selling Phoebe's Sweet Potato Cream pie that has a gluten free piecrust utilizing sesame seeds and rolled oats. Other dining places with terrific pies are Greenwood, Mississippi's Crystal Grill's coconut cream pie, De Valls Bluff, Arkansas's Ms. Lena's Pie Shop fried pies, and Yemassee, South Carolina's Carolina Cider Company's sweet potato, buttermilk, blueberry, and peach pies. Suggested is a combination of Carolina crab pie and beer. This marvelous work of art on pies divulges utilizing squash, spinach, and mushrooms in chicken pot pies such as in Not Your Mom's Chicken Pot Pie recipe supplied. A must for public and academic libraries and fun and entertainment for pie enthusiasts.

Melinda F. Matthews
University of Louisiana at Monroe

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The Southeastern Librarian (SELn) is the official publication of the Southeastern Library Association (SELA). The quarterly publication seeks to publish articles, announcements, and news of professional interest to the library community in the southeast. The publication also represents a significant means for addressing the Association's research objective. Two newsletter-style issues serve as a vehicle for conducting Association business, and two issues include juried articles.

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2. News releases, newsletters, clippings, and journals from libraries, state associations, and groups throughout the region may be used as sources of information.
3. Submissions should be directed to: Perry Bratcher, Editor SELn, 263 Steely Library, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41099. Phone 859-572-6309. Email: bratcher@nku.edu.
4. Manuscripts must be submitted in electronic format as attachment to an email, preferably in MS Word or compatible format. Articles should be written in a grammatically correct, simple, readable style. The author is responsible for the accuracy of all statements in the article and should provide complete and accurate bibliographic citations. Although longer or shorter works may be considered, 2,000- to 5,000-word manuscripts are most suitable.
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